office bill is completed, but if not the House will go ahead with the army bill. The river and harbor bill will follow it.

#### MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

How the Widow of the Martyred President Appealed to Congress. WASHINGTON, April 8.-In sorting over

some old papers the other day Col. Walter French, the file clerk of the House of Representatives, who is noted for his antiquarian lore, discovered the following interesting letter from the widow of Abraham Lincoln. The simple, but yet dignified, way in which Mrs. Lincoln petitions Congress for a pension is in marked contrast to the methods now employed by pensioners; but pensions were not so plentiful then as now. The letter is on an ordinary piece of heavily black-bordered paper and covers three sides. The communication is undated, but the indorsement on the back shows that it was referred by the Speaker to the committee on invalid pensions on Jan. 26, 1869. Congress acted in the matter with due deliberation, a great deal more so than it would to-day in a similar case, as it was not until July 14, 1870, almost eighteen months after the receipt of the petition, that the act was approved giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of \$3,000 a year. The letter follows:

"To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives: "Sir-I herewith most respectfully pre-sent to the honorable House of Representatives an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. That sad calamity has very greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physician I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters and during the winter to go to Italy. But my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the chief magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I

possibly can. "In consideration of the great service my dearly beloved has rendered to the United States and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death-his martyrdom I may say-I respectfully submin to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary care. I remain most respectfully,

'Mrs. A. LINCOLN. "Frankfort, Germany."

#### IS NEWS COMMERCE? Decision of the Supreme Court That Governor Tillman Should Read.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Governor Tillman's reported statements that news is not commerce and that the Interstatecommerce Commission has nothing to do with it has directed attention to a decision rendered by a majority of the Supreme Court in 1877 bearing indirectly on this subject. At that time Chief Justice Waite in delivering the opinion of the court held "that since the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden it has never been doubted that commercial intercourse is an element of commerce which comes within the regulating power of Congress." The question at issue arose in the case of the Pensacola Telegraph Company vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company. The former company which had the exclusive right to establish and maintain telegraph lines in certain counties in Florida, sought to enjoin the latter company from using the right of way of the Pensacola & Lewisville Railroad Company, which had been granted it to erect a competing telegraph line on account of the exclusive right of the Pensacola Telegraph Company under its charter. Upon the hearing a decree was passed dismissing the bill and an appeal was

taken to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice in the course of his opinion held as follows: "Both commerce and the postal service are placed within the powers of Congress because, being national in their operation, they should be under the protecting care of the national government. The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities or commerce or the postal service known or in use when the Constitution was adopted. but they keep pace with the progress of the country and adapt themselves to the new developments of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth. They were intended for the government of the business to which they relate at all times and under all circumstances. As they were intrusted to the general government for the good of the Nation it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to see to it that intercourse among the States and the transmission of intelligence are not obstructed or unnecessarily incumbered by State legisla-

No Coxey Silver Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Concerning the possibility of a silver convention to be held here in the near future, President A. J. Warner, of the Bimetallic League, said today: "The report that such a convention is to be held in Washington at or near the time of the arrival of Coxey and his army is an absurdity. At least, the Bimetallic League has nothing to do with such a plan. I do not know of any convention of this kind that is going to be held in Washington, and I do not believe mat there will be one. The Bimetallic League, however, has considered the advisability of holding a vast silver convention somewhere in the South, possibly at Memphis, Tenn. No definite arrangements have been made, however, and the time has not been set. It is not even decided that the convention will

### MARCHING FOR LIFE.

Sufferings of Major Wilson's Soldiers in the Bush of South Africa. Letter in London Telegraph.

alive, and I heartily thank God that I am spared after what we have been through. It defies me trying to explain on paper what we have gode through, and only those who have had experience can understand.

I was one of the hundred men sent forward to capture Loben, on the Shangani river. We started with five days' rations of meal. On our arrival at the King's kraal Major Wilson and thirty men entered the kraal (or vidage), thinking they would easily take the King. They were, however, immediately surrounded by thousands of Matabeles. At the same mo-ment we discovered that the bush was black with them, and we were very soon hemmed in. We could see the Major and his men fighting, but were powerless to rescue them, as frequent volleys of bullets were poured into us. Major Wilson and his party have never been heard from since, and there is no doubt that they

were cut up to a man. For six whole days we were absolutely without food, and we had to take to eating our own horses, owing to our being cut off by the blacks in the thick bush. Oh, the awful remembrance of that horrible time. Most of us never mention it to one another, as it was like a horrible nightmare, and it will be many a long day be-

fore we shall regain our spirits. For days and nights we never slept, and If we tried to light a fire to cook our horse flesh we were immediately fired on. There is no doubt that we should have been starved out and butchered-as most of our horses had been shot-if it had not been for a fearful thunderstorm, under cover of which we made a desperate rush, leaving our gun carriages and all our blankets, caps, etc., behind. Upon the few horses we had we carried the wounded and sick men. For twenty-five miles we marched through the bush. The only thing that kept us going was the knowledge that we were marching for our lives. The next day we came to a halt, and found that the niggers were still following us up. We formed a laager, and the commanding officer saw that he could do no more, and that there was nothing for it but to fight as long as we had strength. We cut our way through the bush, while the niggers blazed at us with their elephant guns on entacr side. At last they left us, and just as we had shot two horses and were drinking their blood-as we had not had a morsel for forty-sight hours, and had been fighting or marching all the time—we saw Mr. Selous at the head of the relief party. come of our fellows really broke down

#### NOT A CENT FOR HER KIN. Mrs. Coster Left Her \$1,000,000 to Build a Mausoleum.

New York Advertiser. 'She was a very lonely woman." So says a kiusman of the late Mrs. Cornelia Frances Coster, widow of John Gerard Coster, who died last Sunday at the Hotel Savoy and left an estate valued at \$1,000,000, the whole of which is to be used in the construction and maintenance of a mausoleum in Woodlawn. That cemetery is one in which many of the wealthist American families have burial plots, but Mrs. Coster's mausoleum, unless her will be contested, will be not only the most magnificent in this country but the costliest private tomb in the world. Not a cent did Mrs. Coster leave to her relatives,

or to any living soul. Mrs. Coster was the daughter of William G. Breese, of New York. Her mother, from whom she inherited the bulk of her fortune, was a Miss Wiggins, of Cincinnati. John Gerard Coster was a noted club man and I so delightful.

fond of good horses. He paid \$20,000 ten years ago for Garnet, the trotting stallion. The curious will of Mrs. Coster has a curious history. It is the keeping of an agreement made years ago between Mrs. Coster, her mother and her husband, each of whom made a will devising his or her estate to the others, the whole to be devoted by the survivor, who happened to be

Mrs. Coster, to the erection of a tomb. The \$1,000,000 mausoleum was not the whim of one old woman, but the design of three people, the bodies of all of whom, and of Mrs. Coster's father are now to be placed in it. The will was witnessed by Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the attending physician; Manager Decker, of the Savoy, and Marie David, Frederick Seymour, of Bill, Chandler & Seymour, who had for several years been Mrs. Coster's counsel, is sole executor. The estate is devised in trust to the board of trustees of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association for the purposes stated.

The lonely woman who has just died was once in this city adjudged to be a lunatic, and a Supreme Court order, dated Dec. 6, 1892, appointed Arthur Ingraham and the Knickerbocker Trust Company a committee of her person and property. The petition upon which this proceeding was based was made by counsel, William Worthington, of Cincinnati, for the Skinner and Wiggins families. Lawyer S. W. Dexter joined in the proceedings on behalf of himself, James L. Breese, Eloise Lawrence Breese, Susan L. Smith and Francis B. Davis. The examination was held on Nov. 22, 1892. Mrs. Coster's delusion, it appeared, was that various persons were trying to poison her. She was eccentric in many respects. The jury and commissioners promptly found her

Mrs. Coster was subsequently re-examined as to her sanity. On July 12, 1893, seven months after she was declared insane, she petitioned the Supreme Court for a restoration to her rights, declaring that she was perfectly sane. The claim was supported with affidavits by Dr. George de Forest Smith, who had attended her for six months: by Hilda E. Whalstrom and Mary E. Hempstead and Kate Fox and Laura Higgins, members of her household, and by Ida Cos-

ter Williams, a distant relative. Dill, Chandler & Seymour and Charles W. Brooke appeared for Mrs. Coster. and Hoadly. Lauterbach & Johnson, with Whitehead. Dexter & Osborne, appeared for the next of kin. The physicians, Dr. Landon Carter Gray and Dr. Smith, testified that Mrs. Coster's insanity had been temporary and due to her age. There was danger of a possible relapse, Dr. Smith said, but this danger would decrease every month for the next six or nine months. This, with the lay testimony, induced Justice Charles H. Truax to adjudge Mrs. Coster sane.

#### WILL LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Headquarters of J. E. Gilbert's Society to Be Removed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The fifth anniversary of the organization of the American Society of Religious Education was celebrated here to-night by a public meeting at the First Congregational Church. Gen. John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education, presided, and adwere made by Bishop John F. Hurst, at the head of the project for establishing a national Methodist University at Washington, on the "Bible and Recent Discovery," and Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., of Indianapolis, general secretary, upon the work of the

This afternoon the Sunday-school Teachers' Club, one of the departments of the soclety's work, held a meeting presided over by Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court. The report of the registrar showed that local clubs had been established in twenty-four States and four Canadian provinces, with a total membership of nearly ten thousand. Preliminary arrangements were made for instituting a club in the District of Columbia. At the meeting of the governing council members were elected from the following denomina-tions: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal South, Congregational, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Southern Fresby-terian, Methodist, Protestant Lutheran and Reformed. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Gan. John Eaton; vice presidents, Prof. J. E. Rankin, John M. Gregory and S. L. Beller; secretary, Rev. J. E. Gilbert; treasurer, R. S. Choat. It was decided to transfer the headquarters of the society from Indianapolis to Washington.

#### THREATS OF STRIKERS.

Cokers and Miners Preparing to Re-

new the Connellsville Riots. UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 8.-If the announced programme of the strikers is carried out to-morrow it will be a day of raiding and rioting in the coke regions. Opinions differ as to the likelihood of the strikers making good their alleged purpose to terrorize the region again. Mass meetings have been held all over the southern end of the region to-day and they have been liberally attended. The purpose of these meetings on the face of things has been to get the men together to prepare for the threatened marches on the plants in operation to-morrow morning. Against the avowed purpose of the strikers to drive out the workers again to-morrow, their declarations even going to the extent of telling just how, when and where the work will be begun, it is urged that if more rioting was really intended the prospective rioters would not be so glib in advertising it in advance. However, the time set for the assaults on the works is just at daylight, when the men will be going to work. The strikers promise to make it general all over the region. Two thousand men of the turbulent element are encamped to-night at Mountain View Park, professedly ready for the raid. The news reacned here tonight that the strikers are planning to shut off the pumps at the Oliver plant and flood the mine. If this is done the works cannot be operated again under five months.

### Union Pacific Wages.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- John M. Thurston, of Omaha, arrived in the city to-day from You may see by this time that I am | St. Paul. Mr. Thurston said that the decision of Judge Caldwell in the Union Pacific case has relieved the receivers of the responsibility of cutting down the wages of the thousands of employes of the road, but it has not settled the wage question. "Under the decision of Judge Caldwell," said Mr. Thurston, "the receivers have no power to reduce the wages of the employes who were involved in the proceeding in court. This includes the engineers, firemen and all the trainmen. The older employes shop men, clerks and all holding salaried positions had their pay reduced last Sep-tember when a cut of from 10 to 20 per cent. was made. These employes have now came into court and have petitioned for a restoration of their old salaries. Judge Caldwell held that the present schedules under which the trainmen work are just and proper, and should not be reduced by the receiver. The other employes now say that if the trainmen's schedules are right, the reduction of their wages was wrong, and their position seems to be logical and unassailable. The rate of wages paid on the Union Pacific is higher than is paid on other roads, and the receivers deemed a reduction necessary and not unjust, considering the situation in which the road is placed.'

### ABOUT ABBAZIA.

The Latest Place Chosen by Royalty for Its Meetings.

Philadelphia Record. It is a very comforting thing for the people who still allow them elves to be abused and amused by crowned heads when the crowned heads consent to hobnob together. Abbazia, the latest royal trystin piace, is one of the quietest little nooks in the Istrian Riviera. It lies on an arm of the Adriatic, nestled under a spur of the Julian Alps that completely protects it from the north winds. At this season of the year, between the rigor of winter and the heats of summer, it is an ideal place of residence. Long ago the monks, who have always manifested a keen perception of natural beauties and advantages in the choice of places in which to abide, made Abbazia a seat of religious retiracy. Although the monaish establishments are in ruins, they have been followed up by the vinas of the prosp rous lordlings of Hungary, Austria and Germany, who find in the quietude of Abbigit a naven of rest and recuperation. It is also a specially favorable place of sojourn for persons who are troubled with heart or lung disease. The Emperor of Austria and the Emperor

drinks) of high affairs. The meeting at Abbazia is likely to be promotive of the health of the Emperors, and, what is more important, of the peace of Europe. In a less r way it will serve to bring to the notice of ailing and brainweary folk a new place of refuge, where cilmate, scenery and all the married dilights of shore and sea combine to make life tolerable. The monks and the Dukes and the Emperors should no longer hold a monopoly of the amenities that aide themselves at the foot of the Isiran bills in that lovely corner of the earth, where the famed laurel groves furn'sh a sometime fragrance and perpetual greenery.

of Germany could have found nowhere in

Europe a more convenent, inviting and re-

poseful resort in which to meet together,

fling off ccremony and talk (between

### Room for Strides.

Emancipator-Woman is making great strides these days. Unemancipated-Yes, these wide skirts are

ANTWERP'S BIG SHOW

America Well Represented at the Coming Exposition.

Uncle Sam's Building to Be the Principal Architectural Feature-Novel Castle in the Air.

New York Herald.

Final preparations are in full swing for the international exhibition which is to be opened at Antwerp on the 5th of next month and will last until Nov. 12. At first the exposition was promoted simply as a speculation by a handful of private capitalists, but it was soon placed on a more substantial and satisfactory basis. It became a national undertaking, sanctioned by an act of the legislature, patronized by the King and placed under the general supervision of the Count of Flanders, who is president of the executive committee, while the Count d'Ursel is the director of the entire organi-

It would, of course, be unfair to make a

comparison between the coming exposition and the colossal World's Fair which it follows so closely. The show at the City on the Wharf will not in any sense prove a rival of the mighty enterprise at Chicago. But within its own limits it is expected to prove highly successful and will undoubtedly prove an additional attraction to American visitors to Europe this year, more especially since the manufacturing interests of this country will be extensively represented. The exposition buildings are placed in a park covering two hundred acres, situated in the new quarter of the city, and almost within a stone's throw of the Scheldt -so near, in fact, that one of the basins of the famous docks adjoins the ground, so that exhibits can be delivered alongside one of the exposition entrances without the delay and expense attending transport by railway. The buildings will be vast and well adapted to exhibition purposes. They will be constructed of iron and steel and roofed with zinc, and will cover 1,080,000 square feet. The machinery hall, as it exists at present, shows that the columns supporting the light roof are so designed as to offer the least possible obstruction to exhibitors and to visitors, a very important matter, and one, moreover, that brings with it the advantage of cheapness in construction. The main front, which faces on the beautiful avenue Du Sud, is effective without being elaborate, the chief architectural feature being a dome over the central entrance, flanked by two smaller domes, while right and left extends the decorated facades.

THE AMERICAN BUILDING. One of the most beautiful pieces of architecture on the grounds will be the American building, which faces the grand entrance at the Place Publique and occupies the most prominent site ever accorded a foreign country at an exposition. It measures 240 feet by 150 and is in the modern Renaissance style. It is constructed of steel, iron and glass in the style familiar to visitors to the World's Fair. The main entrance on the south will be through a grand vestibule 110 feet wide, approached by a broad marble staircase. The main court is open to the dome and is surrounded by a gallery, reached both by stairways and by American elevators, the latter of which will be novelties there. Opening on to the gallery will be exhibit rooms of the various states. The largest of these, which will be 40 by 82 feet, will be devoted to the United States government. There will be eighteen rooms on the second floor. In the center of the main hall there is to be an electric fountain, and of course a soda water fountain, without which the American section would not be considered complete. On a pentangular piece of ground on the west, adjoining the electricity building, will be erected a model fire station, where the system which has made the fire service of the United States unrivalled throughout the world will be demonstrated. The station will have all the latest devices for fire fighting. An ambulance wagon will also be placed in this an-

In the rear of the American building there will be a complete modern shoe factory in operation. This will be an important exhibit, as this country is recognized to be far in advance of the rest of the world in the manufacture of shoes, as was conclusively shown by the Chicago fair, if that exhibition were needed to demonstrate the

The American building, with its annex, will cover 26,500 square feet, in addition to which 60,000 square feet have been allotted to the American section in the industry, or main building; 30,000 square feet in the electricity building, and 30,000 square feet in the machinery building, making in all a grand total of 146,500 square feet of space at the Antwerp exposition to be occupied by American products.

The United States commission is presided over by Thomas B. Bryan, commissioner general of the Columbian exposition, while it includes President Thomas W. Palmer, a long list of national commissioners, the chiefs of departments of the World's Fair and representatives of nearly all the States. An important feature in connection with the American building is that it is being erected by a corporation styled the American Propaganda, which has been apppointed the American agent of the exposition, and will control the space in the American building. This concern is intended to be a permanent thing, supported by American manufacturers, for the purpose of making exhibits at all future foreign expositions, with a view to promoting the export of

Large sections have been assigned in the great industrial hall to the leading countries of the world. The American site has already been mentioned. Great Britain oc-000 square feet, which are : practically filled, and close by is a large space secured by Canada. Then comes the courts of France, Germany and Russia, the Russian section being about the same size as that of England, while those of the two other powers are of much smaller dimensions. The Salle des Fetes, a beautiful permanent building, which has been made a part of the exposition, will be used for celebrations of all kinds, as well as for flowers, fruit and other shows. OUTDOOR ATTRACTIONS.

The list of open-air attractions is not yet complete, but some have been decided upon which will certainly prove of surpassing interest. One of these is the Congo village, a colonial display in which all Belgians will rejoice. Another is that of Old Antwerp, a full sized reproduction of no fewer than ninety famous old houses, many of them

now swept away, complete in every detail, and, during the term of the exhibition, animated with the life, the industries, the amusements and the costumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Those who are familiar with the talent of Belgians in organizing Old World festivals will understand how great an attraction this will prove. In addition to those there will be an American Plaisance. But undoubtedly, the greatest open-air attraction will be a novelty which is to be

known as the "Castle in the Air." It will be the clou to the exposition, and will be to Antwerp what the Eiffel Tower was to Paris and the Ferris Wheel to Chicago. It is the invention of a Brussels engineer named Tobianski, and will be run by a limited company. It will be built of Mannesman steel tubes, aluminum, bamboo and other light but strong materials. This framework will be partly covered with China silk and partly with steel netting, which, while giving an appearance of solidity, will allow the wind to pass through and thus lessen the pressure on the structure. The floor, which is to be made of Mannesman steel tubes and bamboo, will measure thirty-three yards long and eight yards

The castle will be supported by a composite balloon consisting of six parts, each one of which is a complete and independent balleon, with a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 cubic metres of gas. These six parts will be held together by strong silk netting which will be attached to the castle by a steel tube, and to counteract the force of the wind the balloon is to be covered with a second silk net, to which sixteen steel cables will be fastened to hold the structure in a rigid position. The balloon and castle will be fastened to the ground by five ropes, each one capable of bearing twenty-five tons, and the castle is also to be fastened to the ground by steel cables. Four of the balloons will be able to support the castle, so that at any time one of the balloons can be replaced or repaired without any danger

The castle, which will hold 150 people, will be reached by two lifts running up and down the steel cables, and by them from ten to fifteen people will be able to ascend and descend every six minutes. It will, no doubt, be extensively patronized by visitors. and the committee may congratulate themselves in having secured so strong a novelty for the exposition.

Will Feast on Insect Dainties.

St. Louis Post Dispatch. A great stride forward is to be made by the Entomological Society of Washington

City at its next banquet. The value of in-sects as human food is to be demonstrated. Palm weevils, early Texas grasshoppers, seventeen-year locusts, wasp and bee grubs, spider eggs, etc., are all to be cooked in such a way that their delicate flavors will be brought out, and the juice of ants, an acid greatly superior to that of the lemon, will be utilized in some of the dishes. The enthusiasm of the society is not likely, however, to spread far beyond the capital. In a country where the plumpest sparrows are neglected there is not much chance for even the most toothsome insects to find their way into our food except in the regular course of their every-day movements Coxey's army itself would become insub-ordinate if insect pudding were to be issued to it while it is camping in front of Congress. "Grub" may be accepted as a name for our daily nourishment, but the real grub will find himself more or less boycotted outside of select scientific circles.

#### UNGRATEFUL "CELEBRITIES." They Always Turn Against the Power That Gave Them Notoriety.

Coxey breaks forth every now and then into violent harangues against the newspapers. He owes all the notoriety that he so dearly enjoys to the notice bestowed by the public press upon him and his grotesque antics, but that fact does not in the least restrain him from abuse of the hand that feeds his inordinate vanity. That is natural, It is the inherent disposition of all such creatures to snap and snarl at their benefactors. If Coxey's rancor against news-papers could do them any harm those that have given up scores of columns to telling about "the army of the commonweal, columns stuffed out with the dregs of idle gossip regarding a half crazy demagogue's self-advertising scheme would deserve to be thus punished. But as a matter of fact, of course, the hatred of Coxey and all his

ilk is an honor to journalism. J. Y. McKane went to prison railing at and cursing the newspapers. He said, very truly, that but for them he never would have got into such trouble. They had "hounded" him, said J. Y. McKane. They "told lies" about the Gravesend statesman, declared that statesman. He assured his devoted adherents that he might easily have overmatched the prosecuting lawyers, bought off the government's witnesses hoodwinked the leaders of the mass meeting held in the Brooklyn Academy of Mu-sic, but the blankety-blanked newspapers

'downed" him. Even so was it with the race course gang of blacklegs in New Jersey. O how they did swear and rage at the newspapers. The newspapers were "sensational," cried the violators of law, the insolent debauchers of the morals of a whole community. For the Legislature they had that kindly feeling which one is apt to have toward any piece of property that belongs to him and has cost a round sum. They hobnobbed with some New Jersey judges and snapped their fingers at some others. They laughed heartily at the preachers, impotently thundering from church pulpits on Sundays. But the newspapers were as gall and wormwood to this precious gang of gamblers. There was not a red-nosed blear-eyed, big-stomached, thick-necked "sport" of them all who failed to indorse heartily all that a certain class of pseudo-"reformers," Chadbands, Stigginses and Pecksniffs have to say touching the deterioration of the periodical press. subject, with "Fatty" Walsh, "Dry Dollar"

"Paddy" Divver is of one mind on this Sullivan is in accord as to that with "Billy' McGlory, ex-dive keeper and ex-Tombs prisoner. It will be remembered that when the latter shining light of Tammany politics was convicted most recently of harboring at his place of business "gentlemen" who were hiding from the police and "ladies" whose most respectable occupation was picking the pockets of drunken men, he burst forth into a tirade about the newspapers. It was all their fault, he avowed. If they had but minded their own business and let his business alone they might have got a share of the "swag" and he would not have got six months. Very choice and copious was "Billy's" rhetoric when freeing his mind on this subject. Until the — papers meddled his "pull' was "O. K." He had "fixed" the police. They never interfered, quoth McGlory, with his 'joint" until the newspapers made such racket that the bosses got scared. Prendergast is another. His cell in murderers' row is resonant and redolent, sonorous and sulphurous with criticism upon the

newspapers. When Herr Most, Anarchist, full of beer and blasphemy, was dragged feet foremost from under a bed where he had hidden away after making a speech in which he advised his followers to cut the throats and burn the property of the bloated capitalists, his first articulate utterances were in the form of imprecations upon a venal and conscienceless press. It was, he declared, the sneaking reporters who had persecuted him, lied about him and betrayed his place of temporary retirement. It is ever thus. It is everywhere thus. When a rascal is caught an enemy of newspapers squeals. There is not an exposed bribe-giver or bribe-taker who does not lay his misfortunes at the door of a newspaper office. There is not a magistrate hand-inglove with the criminals whom he is sworn to suppress, who, when his villainy is brought to light, hesitates a moment to charge his downfall to the "sensational" press. If the Jekyl-and-Hyde official of a reformatory or almshouse is convicted of such playful conduct as knocking out with his fist the front teeth of a youth who has the impudence to beg for mercy, or of such an instance of thrift as stealing the milk from a sick pauper, he does not think it worth while to say much about the proofs of guilt, he simply rants and rages at the newspapers that compelled an investigation. Dealers in obscene books whose trade is stopped by emissaries of the law; proprietors of kitchen bar rooms that winked at patrolmen and received winks in return, but had to close up when shown up by the newspapers; conductors of "fake" employment bureaus, where the poor are robbed of their last dollar; dealers in "green goods;" European valets discharged at home for petty thieving, but masquerading in Back Bay society as "counts" with castles on the Rhine-these all, all such as these, and a thousand and one other imposters, hypocrites, deadbeats, swindlers, bloodsuckers, human vermin, inhuman brutes "dressed in a little brief authority." sanctimonious shysters wearing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; to sum up in a word, everybody that loves darkness rather than light because his deeds are evil, hates newspapers with a perfect hatred. And for their hatred the profession of ournalism, the most potent factor in m ern civilization, the strongest bulwark of truth, of honesty, of justice, of freedom that exists on earth to-day, has much reason to be thankful. May their hatred never grow less, and may newspapers never de-

## THE FERRIS WHEEL.

It Will Be Taken from Chicago and Re-Erected in New York. New York Herald.

The famous Ferris Wheel, known to all visitors to the World's Fair, is to be brought to New York and set up, if not in Broadway, then in some street contiguous to it. It is not likely that the wheel will be in regular operation until the latter part of August. Mr. G. W. G. Ferris, the inventor, of the wheel, who has been in New York for several weeks looking for a suitable location for the wheel and making other necessary arrangements, told me yesterday that the

wheel was to be brought to New York and would remain here permanently. "Efforts have been made by parties in Chicago to induce us to allow the wheel to remain there," said Mr. Ferris, "while offers have also been made to us to take the wheel to London, but it has been decided to locate it in New York. The gentlemen who are interested with me are New York and Chicago capitalists. They prefer that their names shall not be made public. About two weeks ago the new company was incorporated according to the laws of this State, under the name of the 'New York and Chicago Ferris Wheel Company,' I am one of the incorporators, and another is Mr. Andrew Onderdonk, a well-known contractor, formerly of New York, but now

"The exact future location of the wheel has not yet been settled, but if it is not placed in Broadway it will be set up in some street close to it. I have five or six locations in view, but for business reasons I am not yet prepared to say just where they are. Until the location is definitely settled the work of taking the wheel apart at Chicago will not begin. We do not wish to handle the pieces three or four times, but when we begin taking the wheel down the pieces will be immediately shipped to New York. The axle, for instance, weighs seventy tons, is forty-five and one-half feet long, thirty-three inches in diameter, and is the largest piece of forged steel in existence. Its cost was \$35,000. There are other parts of the machinery which weigh twenty tons. It will occupy about four months' time to take the wheel apart, move it here

"New Yorkers will have the advantage of obtaining a far more magnificent view from the wheel than was possible in Chicago. People there, it is true, could see across Lake Michigan, but around New York the scenery is much more varied. The price of admission here will be the same as it was during the World's Fair-fifty cents-but visitors will be taken around the wheel twice for that sum, while in Chicago only one round trip was allowed. The trip here will occupy about twenty minutes, thus giving visitors plenty of time to see the scenery, but no time limit will be placed on their remaining in the cars. The fastest round trip ever made by the wheel was four and one-half minutes, when George Francis I'rain was a passenger. The average time per trip in Chicago was twelve minutes. There will be an attendant in each car. We shall have eighty employes in ail." The Ferris Wheel is 264 feet in height and

254 feet in diameter. Each of the thirty-six sassenger cars is larger than a railroad I never been allowed male companions.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE

coach. When the wheel is "filled" with passengers 2,160 persons are "on board,"

and are carried up and down like birds in a nest. The wheel is built entirely of steel, and looks much like an immense bicycle wheel revolving between two huge towers. It is really a double wheel placed on the same axle, and twenty-eight and a half feet apart, but held together by struts and ties. The cars are built of wood and steel, and are uphoistered and artistically finished. Each weighs nineteen tons. Three thousand incandescent lights of various colors are arranged in groups around the crown of the wheel. These are extinguished and relighted at intervals as the wheel revolves, producing an effect at a distance similar to a huge display of fireworks. Six months was occupied in building the wheel. Its cost was about \$400,000.

# A TALK ABOUT COLORS.

Artistic Hues Which Allow Any Woman to Dress with Taste.

Fashion Writer, in Fashion. With all the lovely and artistic hues which meet our eyes now it is inexcusable for a woman to wear a color which does not suit her. Forty or fifty years ago they had not a chance compared to the blessed privileges which we enjoy in these enlightened days. In the place of the crude blues, the awful greens, pinks and reds, we find ourselves surrounded by exquisite tints, which nature herself cannot excel.

Green has been the favorite hue for some time, and brunettes and blondes alike have had a happy season. A bright green heightens the natural brilliancy of a clear, dark complexion, throwing into relief the red of cheek and lip, and also adding a sparkling light to the eyes. A blonde needs a softer shade of this most wearable and useful color; too bright a green worn by a fair-haired, fair-skinned woman would give a washed-out, wan appearance, especially by gas light. But all shades can be softened by a discrete combination of white or cream, or a mingling of two or even three tones of the color in question. One of the most universally becoming dresses I ever saw was of grass-green velvet, with full sleeves and vest of soft white silk.

Why are people so reckless in the way of wearing pink? It is, undoubtedly, a lovely color; but more care is needed in selecting the exactly suitable shade than in any other, with one exception, which shall be mentioned later. "It is the sweetest thing have ever seen," exclaimed a charming brunette to me the other day, with tears in her eyes, as she laid down a beautiful salmon pink silk. "But it is of no use, makes me look as sallow as a smoked haddock." She would have relinquished it, but the happy idea seized her of lavishly mixing a deep, dull red with it, arranging it in such a way that the lighter color did not come next her face. The effect was all that could be desired, and quite set the fashion in a small country town, though it must be confessed that some of the imitations were simply hideous, through the stupidity of those people who could not understand that a rose pink, with a red, in tone bordering on magenta, would not have quite the same

Heliotrope is the one exception I mentioned above. It is the most trying of all conceivable colors to wear. The colder shades suit very fair people, providing that the skin be white and clear. But it is madness to attempt the heavy reddish tones, unless they are considerably softened down by another shade of black or white. It may sound peculiar, but a lovely effect can be obtained by blending pale heliotrope and bright green, though it needs a very good complexion to carry off such a combination. Brown must have been invented especially for the blondes. A knot of pale golden hair beneath a brown velvet hat, and a fair face above a close brown costume, make an artistic heart rejoice. Why don't they wear brown more than they do? Pale people should not attire themselves in gray. It is a tint which needs a rosycheeked wearer, and she alone can do jus-

tice to it. If one could only study and follow the lines of nature a little more closely than one does, it would be a very safe guide. Its harmonies and contrasts are constantly brought before the eye, which educated itself to watch for them. I once saw a robin perched on a very gray lichen-covered branch, and never forgot the vivid and beautiful contrast of the dull monotone and the soft but brilliant red waistcoat of the cheery-voiced little winter favorite. I have repeated the effect in feminine attire many times since, and always successfully. But one word more about gray. If a pale-faced person is obliged, in half mourning, or for any other reason, to wear it, she should choose a warm pink-toned shade, and introduce either silver or white into its trimming, or even a little pale pink might be sparingly mingled (not in a mourning dress, of course.) But do not trim it with black. It has such a cold, hard look, like the gates of a prison. Color always seems to me to represent love, and warmth, and comfort.

# DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Precious Stones of Large Value May Easily Be Concealed.

Jewelers' Weekly. One of the simplest devices for smug-

gling diamonds is that of the hollowheeled shoe. It is asserted that boots and shoes constructed so as to leave a small vacant space in the heels are easily obtained in Europe, and they are especially manufactured for the purpose of supplying smugglers with a means for escaping de-

The porous plaster has often served as a means of secreting diamonds. When it is 1000 worth of diamonds understood that \$1 or more can easily be inclosed in a paper parcel about as wide as this column, one and a half inches high and about a quarter of an inch thick it is easy to comprehend that such a package can be kept securely in place by means of an innocent but highly seviceable porous plaster. One of the most ingenious methods ever employed was the use of a cake of soap,

wherein a number of diamonds had been imbedded. It is highly probable that this plan would have proved successful had it not been that the officers of the government had received information that the suspected person had diamonds with him, and searched his effects so thoroughly that they examined even the gem studded block of soap. The wife of this smuggler helped her

spouse, and her plan was not less ingenious than that of her husband. Her hat was ornamented with bunches of grapes, which under ordinary circumstances would only have awakened the envy of other wearers of bonnets. Within the grapes were diamonds and fancy stones of great value. Another smuggler was especially provided by Providence with a smuggling device in the shape of a heavy covering of thick bushy hair, which he arranged so that it stood up from his forehead like an impenetrable brush. Within this mass of heavy hair he deposited a goodly stock of diamonds and succeeded for a time in escaping the vigilance of the custon, house

As these schemes have become known to the custom house authorities the ingenuity of smuggiers has been more seversly taxed. A recent discovery disclosed the following elaborate plan, which succeeded a great many times before it was discovered. Two smugglers operated in partnership. The first crossed the ocean, and before leaving the wharf reserved a return berth for a certain date. The date and the number of the berth were at once cabled to his accomplice in America. Having purchased his diamonds, in due time he returned to this country in accordance with the instructions previously cabled. No amount of exam ation resulted in finding any diamonds upon his person. Meanwhile, however, his partner had secured the same

When the day for salling came norther No. 2, accompanied by his family, entered the cabin and extracted from a secure muing place several parcels of diamonds left there by his accomplice. These he handed to his tearful family, who, after bidding him good-bye, left the steamer unsus-pected and brought the diamonds into the market. It took a long time to discover

#### Americans to Be Shot in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO. April 8.-The highest

court of Mexico has confirmed the sentence of death recently passed upon Charles Adams, the American who murdered a waiter in a restaurant here three years ago. Adams comes of a prominent family of New Orleans, and the American coiony has used every effort to have his sentence lightened, He will probably be shot within the next

### Omaha Girl Missing.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8 .- To-night to a lice force is looking for Blanche Fisher, fifteen years old. She left home at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, taking the street car for South Omaha to meet her father. Since then no trace has been had of her. She is a handsome girl, large and well developed and well dressed. Her parents say she had

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circ.e, 50c; ba cony, 25c; gallery, 15c; mathree-all lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

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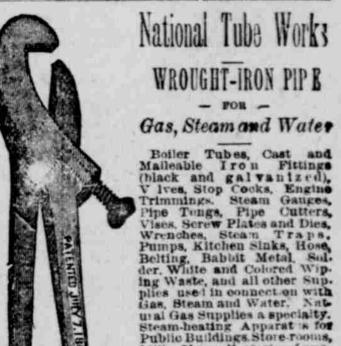
The Story as a Mode of Thinking Tickets for sa'e at Propyleum and Book Stores. Course, \$2. Course and qu'z, \$3. First Lecture Monday night, April 9.

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